

**HOUSE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE**

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*Reforming Washington  
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## **FY 2001 Commerce, Justice, State, Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act H.R. 4690**

Committee on Appropriations  
H.Rept. 106-680  
Submitted by Mr. Rogers on June 19, 2000

### **Floor Situation:**

The House is scheduled to consider H.R. 4690 the week of June 19, 2000. Appropriations bills are privileged and may be considered any time three days after they are filed. The Rules Committee will meet the week of June 19, 2000 to consider a rule for H.R. 4690. Additional information on the rule and potential amendments will be provided in a *FloorPrep* prior to floor consideration.

### **Highlights:**

H.R. 4690 appropriates \$34.9 billion in FY 2001 discretionary budget authority for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Federal Judiciary, and 18 related agencies—which includes \$20.3 billion for the Department of Justice, \$1.75 billion more than FY 2000 and \$128 million more than the President's request.

### **Department of Justice and the Federal Judiciary**

The measure provides a total of \$20.3 billion for the Justice Department, \$1.75 billion more than FY 2000 and \$128 million more than the president requested. The bill focuses on enhancing numerous crime enforcement and reduction initiatives by providing (1) \$789 million increase over last year to address critical detention requirements to house federal prisoners and illegal aliens; (2) \$394 million increase for Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Attorneys programs to combat violent crime and drugs and new tools to fight cybercrime and national security threats, including a \$136.8 million increase (over FY 2000) for the DEA, a \$189.7 million increase (over FY 2000) for the FBI including \$68 million for the National Instant Check System (NICS); (3) \$85 million increase (over FY 2000) for the U.S. Attorneys including \$14.5 million to enhance prosecution of existing gun laws; (4) a \$410 million increase for the Immigration and Natural-

ization Service to enforce immigration laws including additional border patrol agents and to reduce the INS application backlog: (4) \$4 billion (same as FY 2000) for continued assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies including \$523 million for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program, \$552 million for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant program, \$250 million for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant program and \$686 million for the Truth-in-Sentencing State Prison Grant program; (5) maintains funding levels for the Violence Against Women Act (\$284 million), Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) (\$595 million) and Juvenile Justice (\$287 million) programs; and (6) \$3.91 billion for the federal judiciary, (\$245 million over FY 2000, and \$214 million below the president's request).

## **Department of Commerce**

H.R. 4690 funds the Commerce Department and related programs at \$4.4 billion, \$287 million below the comparable FY 2000, after adjusting for the non-recurring costs to the decennial census, including:

- \$622 million for the National Weather Service (\$17.8 more than FY 2000 and \$13 million less than the president's request);
- \$392 million for trade agencies (an increase of \$13 million and \$39 million less than the president's request);
- \$2.23 billion for the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (\$112 below FY 2000 and \$530 million less than the president's request);
- \$392.9 million to complete the 2000 census; and
- \$422.8 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) (\$216 below FY 2000 and \$290 million below the president's request).

## **Department of State**

H.R. 4690 appropriates \$6.4 billion for the State Department and related agencies, which is \$253 million more than FY 2000 and \$405 million below the president's request:

- Includes \$1.06 billion for worldwide security improvements;
- Provides \$3.1 billion for Diplomatic and Consular Programs to fund the operating costs of a consolidated Department (\$4.5 million less than the president's request);
- Provides \$880.5 million to Contributions to International Organizations, including full funding for current U.N. assessments (same as FY 2000 and \$66 million below the president's request);
- Provides \$498 million for Contributions to International Peacekeeping (same as FY 2000 and \$241 million below the president's request).

## **Provisions of Particular Interest**

- **Federal Communications Commission (FCC)** is funded at \$207 million (\$29 million below the president's request);
- **Equal Employment Opportunity Commission** is funded at \$291 million (an increase of \$10 million over FY 2000, \$31 million below the president's request).
- **Federal Trade Commission (FTC)** is funded at \$134.8 million (\$10 million more than FY 2000, \$29 million below the president's request);
- **Small Business Administration (SBA)** is funded at \$856.2 million (\$9.2 million over FY 2000, \$201.6 million below the president's request);

- **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)** is funded at \$392 million (\$24.8 million over FY 2000, \$30 million below the president's request);
- **Legal Services Corporation (LSC)** is funded at \$141 million (\$164 million below FY 2000, \$199 million below the president's request).

### **Programs Terminated**

- **Advanced Technology Program** is terminated (\$143 million in FY 2000 and the president requested \$198.6 million).
- **North-South Center** is terminated (\$1.75 million in FY 2000 and the president requested \$1.75 million).
- **East-West Center** is terminated (\$12.5 million in FY 2000 and equal to the president's request).

### **Sticking Points**

The bill contains several provisions that are likely to become the subject of floor debate and possible amendments:

#### **Legal Services Corporation**

There may be an amendment to add \$199 million for funding the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) to the level requested by the president (\$305 million). Proponents of increased funding argue that poor people are not able to receive competent legal assistance except through legal aid programs supported by the LSC. Opponents of LSC and its funding are concerned that the LSC injects itself into too many quasi-legal/political issues and has failed to administer the program effectively. For example, a recent GAO audit found that reported caseloads in many areas were not properly closed. Local jurisdictions provide public defender assistance in criminal cases and most law schools and many private law firms provide *pro bono* legal services. Local bar associations also provide legal aid assistance to the indigent funded by local bar dues and voluntary contributions.

#### **International Peacekeeping**

There may be attempts to add funding (\$240 million) to the international peacekeeping account of the State Department used to support U.N. global peacekeeping operations and to restore eligibility for funding for Tajikistan, Congo, Western Sahara, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia and Eritrea. Proponents of increased funding believe that numerous "hotspots" around the world need outside intervention to stabilize governments and prevent internal civil war and strife. Opponents argue that it is questionable whether U.S. interests are being served by continued "peacekeeping" roles in numerous areas of the world and whether the U.N. is capable of successfully carrying out missions in situations requiring the use of force. The bill already provides \$498 million for U.N. peacekeeping, which is the same as the FY 2000 level and \$267 million more than in FY 1999.

#### **Increased Funding for Civil Rights Enforcement/EEOC**

An amendment may be offered to increase funding (\$74 million) for civil rights enforcement activities in several federal programs funded by the bill. Proponents do not believe that civil rights and anti-discrimination laws are being adequately enforced and communities need assistance in preventing and resolving disputes over discriminatory practices. Opponents point out that there were increases over

last year's levels (\$10 million for the EEOC, \$4 million for the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice) and that anti-discrimination efforts are adequately funded at current levels.

## **NOAA Funding**

There may be efforts to add \$530 million to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) bringing the level of funding up to the FY 2000 amounts. The committee has continuing concerns about the administration of NOAA, especially with regard to budgetary and financial management problems and the failure to implement new user fees and private partnerships to supplant federal funds for a number of programs. The committee is also under spending constraints that make it difficult to even partially fund initiatives in the president's request.

## **Advance Technology Program**

The committee bill provides no funding for the Advance Technology Program for which the president requested \$198.6 million. There may be an amendment offered to restore either all or some portion of the funding for this program. The committee has not seen the documentation necessary to continue this program and questions whether the federal government should inject itself into the private marketplace and continue to play a role in picking new technologies and providing tax dollars for their development and commercialization. The size of the program (\$200 million) is also a problem as the committee, facing budget constraints, struggles to fund all of the programs under its jurisdiction.

## **Limitation on Justice Department Litigation Reimbursement Activities**

Section 110 of the bill continues the application of section 109 of P.L. 103-317 which permits the Justice Department to be reimbursed for engaging in major litigation where the United States, an agency or officer of the United States is a defendant. The original purpose of this language was to allow the Justice Department to have certain of its personnel and related costs reimbursed where it was engaged in major litigation defending another agency or agency officials who had acted in an official capacity. Section 110 of the bill seeks to clarify that original intent by making it explicit that such reimbursement is only allowed where the Justice Department is the defendant, not when it is participating as a plaintiff. In the latter situation, extraordinary expenses incurred by the Department may be sought through the regular budget and appropriations process.

There may be an amendment offered to strike section 110 from the bill. Those in support of striking this section believe that it is directed solely at blocking the Justice Department from continuing its lawsuit against 11 tobacco companies. The committee's position is that this language is intended solely to make sure that federal funds are spent properly and that other agencies and departments are not being "raided" for funding and personnel in derogation of their primary mission and responsibilities. Where the Justice Department incurs extra expense because of its litigation activities, it may seek additional funding through the House and Senate appropriations committees.

## **Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)**

The bill provides \$595 million for the COPS program (same as last year, but \$740 million below the president's request). An amendment may be offered to restore all or a part of the COPS funding.

## International Trade Compliance

Since the recent passage of H.R. 4444 (PNTR) in the House and the prospects for its passage in the Senate, increased compliance efforts by federal agencies may become more important. There may be an amendment offered to the bill to increase funding for international trade compliance.

## Provisions:

### *Title I — Department of Justice (DOJ)*

H.R. 4690 provides a total of \$20.3 billion for the Department of Justice, \$1.7 billion more than last year and \$66 million more than the president's request. Of the total, \$20.3 billion comes from direct appropriations; no money is appropriated from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund which expires in FY 2000, a decrease of \$4 billion from the FY 2000 level; the remaining \$122 million comes from mandatory appropriations. The DOJ is the primary federal law enforcement agency devoted to apprehending, prosecuting, and incarcerating criminals; it includes the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), and the federal prison system. It also includes U.S. Attorneys, who provide counsel for citizens and protect them through their efforts for effective law enforcement. The DOJ conducts all suits in which the United States is concerned in the Supreme Court, and represents the federal government in legal matters generally, providing legal advice and opinions to the president and executive branch's department heads. The department also has several litigating divisions: Civil, Civil Rights, Criminal, Environmental and Natural Resources, and Tax.

Title I--Department of Justice, FY 2001					
Appropriation Account	FY 2000 Level	President's Request	FY 2001 Proposal	% Change from Last Year	% Change from Request
	(in millions)		(in millions)		
General Administration	\$305.5	\$633.5	\$758.3	+148.2%	+19.7%
U.S. Parole Commission	\$8.5	\$9.2	\$8.9	+3.8%	-3.6%
Legal Activities	\$2,871.7	\$3,230.3	\$3,065.0	+6.7%	-5.1%
Radiation Exposure Compensation	\$5.2	\$15.7	\$5.2		
Interagency Law Enforcement	\$316.8	\$328.9	\$328.9	+3.8%	+0.0%
Federal Bureau of Investigation	\$3,091.2	\$3,307.1	\$3,230.8	+4.5%	-2.3%
Drug Enforcement Administration	\$1,281.8	\$1,373.3	\$1,367.8	+6.7%	-0.4%
Immigration and Naturalization Serv	\$3,009.3	\$3,305.1	\$3,231.9	+7.4%	-2.2%
Federal Prison System	\$3,671.9	\$5,710.9	\$4,314.9	+17.5%	-24.4%
Office of Justice Programs	\$4,084.7	\$3,737.5	\$4,080.4	-0.1%	+9.2%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$18,646.5</b>	<b>\$21,651.3</b>	<b>\$20,392.0</b>	<b>+9.4%</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>

Source: House Appropriations Committee

Traditionally, State and local governments have primary responsibility for crime control. But within the last decade, a greater Federal role has developed. Congress has enacted five major omnibus crime

control bills since 1984, establishing new penalties for local crimes and providing increased federal assistance for law enforcement efforts by state and local governments.

The Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 (*P.L. 103-322*) embodied President Clinton's contribution to the crime issue. It authorized a variety of new categorical programs that targeted federal funds toward hiring police (\$8.8 billion), crime prevention efforts (\$4 billion), and drug courts (\$1 billion). Authorization for many of these programs expires in FY 2000. Republicans have managed since the 103<sup>rd</sup> Congress to enact numerous crime reduction and reform provisions designed to reverse some of the more contentious provisions of the Crime Bill.

## **General Administration**

**Salaries and Expenses.** The bill appropriates \$84.2 million for DOJ general administration, salaries and expenses, and management of DOJ programs, \$4.9 million above the amount appropriated in FY 2000 but \$7.4 million less than the president's request.

**Office of Inspector General (IG).** The IG receives \$41.8 million this year, \$1.6 million more than FY 2000 and \$367,000 less than requested. Established within DOJ in 1989, the IG reports directly to the Attorney General and is responsible for conducting investigations and audits relating to the economy and efficiency of DOJ's programs and operations. The IG also is responsible for preventing fraud and abuse in programs and operations administered or financed by the department.

**Administrative Review and Appeals.** The bill appropriates \$159.5 million, \$11 million more than last year and \$4 million below the president's request. Additionally, the committee recommends \$1 million to establish a new Federal Detention Trustee within the Department of Justice.

## **United States Parole Commission**

The bill appropriates \$8.9 million for salaries and expenses (\$328,000 more than last year and \$328,000 less than requested). The commission, established by the Parole Commission and Reorganization Act of 1976, is an independent body within DOJ created to carry out a national parole policy. Under federal law, the commission is authorized to grant or deny an application for parole, impose reasonable conditions on an order granting parole, modify or revoke a parole order, and oversee the supervision of federal prisoners. While operations relating to federal parole continue to be downsized, the commission is assuming jurisdiction over D.C. Code prisoners and parolees beginning August 1998 under the provisions of the Capital Revitalization and Government Improvement Act (*P.L. 105-33*).

## **Legal Activities**

H.R. 4690 provides a total of \$3 billion for FY 2001, \$193 million more than last year but \$165 million less than the president's request, for the legal activities account.

**General Legal Activities.** The measure provides \$523 million for general legal activities for FY 2001, \$18 million more than FY 2000 and \$30 million less than requested by the president. This appropriation funds the activities of the Office of the Solicitor General; the Tax, Criminal, Civil, Environmental and Natural Resources, and Civil Rights Divisions; the Office of Legal Counsel; INTERPOL—U.S. National Central Bureau; and the Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices. These offices, among other legal responsibilities, provide support to the Attorney

General by establishing legal policy and conducting litigation.

**United States Marshals Service.** The bill provides \$566 million for the Marshals Service (\$19.8 million more than last year and \$26 million less than the president's request). Established in 1789, the U.S. Marshals Service is the nation's oldest law enforcement agency. The U.S. marshals serve as law enforcement officers in the administration of criminal justice. Their principal areas of jurisdiction include (1) court security; (2) federal fugitive apprehension, (3) witness protection, (4) prisoner transportation, and (5) execution of federal court orders. In addition, this account provides funding for security at new and expanded courthouses.

**Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.** The bill provides \$1 million (\$175,000 less than last year and \$214,000 less than the president's request) for the Commission. The commission is an independent, quasi-judicial agency responsible for adjudicating claims of U.S. nationals against foreign countries that have taken property without paying compensation, as required under international law. The Commission also advises congressional offices and other executive branch agencies on matters relating to international claims.

**United States Attorneys.** The bill provides \$1.2 billion (\$85 million more than FY 2000 and \$45 million less than requested) for the salaries and expenses of 94 U.S. attorneys who act as the government's advocates in various federal courts. Their primary responsibility is to concentrate on the bulk of the U.S.'s criminal and civil litigation. This responsibility is discharged by delegating authority to the U.S. attorneys stationed throughout the U.S. and its territories—each appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate for four year terms (or at the discretion of the president).

### **Radiation Exposure Compensation**

The bill provides \$5.2 million for expenses of this program, an amount equal to FY 2000 funding but \$10 million below the president's request. The Radiation Compensation Exposure Program was established by Congress in 1990 to permit payment of claims to individuals exposed to radiation as a result of atmospheric nuclear tests and uranium mining.

### **Interagency Law Enforcement**

The Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement (ICDE) program receives \$328.8 million for FY 2001, \$12.1 million more than FY 2000, the full amount requested. It is made up of nine regional task forces, utilizes the combined resources and expertise of its 11 member federal agencies, in cooperation with state and local investigators and prosecutors, to target and destroy major narcotics trafficking and money laundering organizations.

### **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)**

H.R. 4690 provides \$3.2 billion for the FBI, \$189 million more than the comparable FY 2001 level, but \$76 million less than the president's request. Established by the attorney general in 1908, the FBI is the investigative arm of the Department of Justice. It is charged with investigating all violations of federal law except those assigned to another federal agency. Its jurisdiction includes a wide range of responsibilities in the criminal, civil, and security fields. In the past, the FBI has given priority to the six areas that affect society most: organized crime, drugs, terrorism, white-collar crime, violent crime, and foreign counterintelligence.

## **Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)**

The bill appropriates \$1.45 billion for DEA salaries and expenses, \$106 million more than the comparable FY 2000 and \$5 million less than the president's request, to continue augmenting source-country and transit zone enforcement activities. The DEA, which was created in 1973 by the merger of four separate drug enforcement agencies, is the primary narcotics enforcement agency for the U.S. government. The DEA's priority mission is the long-term immobilization of major drug trafficking organizations. In addition, the measure allocates \$5.5 million for DEA construction, the full amount requested for a multi-year project to reconstruct five deteriorating DEA laboratories.

## **Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)**

H.R. 4690 provides \$4.7 billion in new budget authority, an increase of \$410 million over the comparable FY 2000 level and \$178 million below the president's request. The INS was established in 1891 to enforce the country's immigration laws by (1) facilitating the entry of persons legally admissible as visitors or immigrants of the United States; (2) granting benefits under the Immigration and Nationality Act, including providing assistance to those seeking permanent resident status or naturalization; (3) preventing unlawful entry, employment, or receipt of benefits by those who are not entitled; and (4) apprehending and removing aliens who enter or remain illegally in the United States and/or whose stay is not in the public interest.

## **Federal Prison System**

H.R. 4690 provides \$4.3 billion for FY 2001, \$643 million more than FY 2000 but \$70 million below the president's FY 2001 request. This funding covers salaries, personnel expenses, construction, and building and facility upkeep. The Federal Bureau of Prisons oversees the operation of the federal correctional system. \$1.3 billion in requested advance appropriations for FY 2002-2003 is not provided.

## **Federal Prison Industries**

Federal Prison Industries, Inc. is a self-sustaining government corporation that provides work experience and industrial learning opportunities for federal inmates. Through this program, inmates are given the opportunity to provide substantial benefits to themselves and the community by manufacturing products sold to the federal government. For FY 2001, the federal prison system is authorized to spend \$3.4 million for administrative expenses, equal to both FY 2000 and the president's request.

## **Justice Assistance**

The bill appropriates \$308 million for FY 2001, equal to FY 2000 funding and \$64 million less than the president's request. From this account, DOJ assists states with research, evaluation, statistics, information sharing, emergencies, and finding missing children. The account funds the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and the Missing Children program—which helps states combat crime such as kidnapping and sexual exploitation of children—in addition to regional information sharing systems created to help states coordinate efforts across jurisdictions, and OJP's management and administration expenses.



## **State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance**

H.R. 4690 provides a total of \$2.8 billion for FY 2001 for state and local law enforcement assistance programs. This amount is \$5 million more than FY 2000 funding and \$1.1 billion above the president's request. These programs are described in more detail below:

**Local Law Enforcement Block Grant.** This program receives \$523 million (the same as FY 2000; the president proposed to eliminate the grant) to support programs for (1) employing additional law enforcement officers and providing additional compensation, equipment, and other necessary materials related to basic functions; (2) enhancing security measures in and around schools, and any other facility or location which is considered to have a special risk of crime incidents; (3) establishing drug courts and early intervention and prevention programs for juveniles; (4) establishing multi-jurisdictional task forces, particularly in rural areas, that work with federal officials for crime prevention and control; and (5) establishing crime prevention programs involving cooperation between community residents and law enforcement personnel. The bill allocates \$50 million to the Boys and Girls Club.

**State Prison Grants.** The bill provides \$686.5 million to fund state prison construction, equal to FY 2000 and \$611.5 million more than the president's request. This appropriation is based on the Truth in Sentencing program passed by Congress in 1995 and amended in 1996, which encourages states to implement "truth in sentencing" policies. Funding can be used for prison construction or to build, expand, and operate temporary or permanent correctional facilities to confine convicted nonviolent offenders in order to free suitable existing prison space for persons convicted of a serious violent felony, as well as build youth correctional facilities.

**State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP).** The bill provides a total of \$585 million, of which \$165 million is provided under the State Prison Guards program, the same amount as last year and \$15 million below the president's request, to reimburse states for costs of incarcerating criminal aliens.

**Edward Byrne Grants to States.** The bill provides \$552 million for the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant program that assists state and local governments in their drug control and law enforcement efforts, the same amount as last year and \$92.5 million more than the president's request. Under the formula grant, states receive a lump sum payment that can be used for anti-drug programs, drug testing, or improving on-line criminal records. The amount allocated to each function is left up to the states. In addition, the discretionary grants are intended for public/private prevention programs. These programs are administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

**Violence Against Women Programs.** The bill provides \$283.8 million for domestic violence programs, the same level as last year (FY 2000) and \$12 million below the president's request.

## **Weed and Seed Fund**

The bill provides \$33.5 million in direct appropriations, the same amount as FY 2000, for the Weed and Seed program (the president requested \$8.5 million more). The Weed and Seed program combines federal, state, local, and private resources to "weed" out criminals and drug dealers in targeted areas and provides "seed" in social programs to eliminate conditions that invite crime and drugs.

## **Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)**

The bill provides \$595 million for the COPS program, equal to FY 2000 and \$740 million less than the president's request. The committee also assumes \$150 million of unobligated balances will be available in FY 2001. As initiated in the 1994 Crime Bill, the COPS program was designed to provide grants to state and local governments, as well as other public and private entities to (1) increase police presence in troubled communities, (2) expand cooperation between law enforcement agencies and members of the community, and (3) enhance public safety. The program will provide funding for the hiring program and critical non-hiring programs such as the Bullet Proof Vests program, COPS technologies and methamphetamine eradication.

## **Juvenile Justice Programs**

H.R. 4690 provides \$287 million—the same as FY 2000 and \$1.9 million below the president's request—for grants and administrative expenses for juvenile crime prevention programs. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The program funds community intervention programs for non-violent offenders and prevention programs to assist at-risk children, as well as other valuable community-based services. OJJDP also provides information, research, and evaluation and training programs.

**Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program.** The bill makes \$33.3 million (\$683,000 more than FY 2000 and \$4.8 million below the president's request) available for the DOJ to make lump-sum benefit payments to eligible federal, state, and local public safety officers or their survivors, who died or were injured in the line of duty. In addition, the program provides payments for education assistance benefits for survivors of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

## ***Title II — Department of Commerce and its Related Agencies***

### **Department of Commerce**

H.R. 4690 provides a total of \$4.4 billion (\$4.3 billion less than FY 2000 and \$7.8 billion less than the president's request, if requests for advanced appropriations are not counted) for the Department of Commerce and related agencies, \$287 million below the comparable FY 2000 level, after adjusting for the non-recurring costs of the decennial census. The department has five basic missions: (1) promoting the development of American business and increasing foreign trade; (2) improving the technological competitiveness of U.S. businesses; (3) fostering environmental stewardship and assessment; (4) encouraging economic development; and (5) compiling, analyzing, and disseminating statistical information on the U.S. economy. It is composed of several agencies, listed in detail below.

### **General Administration**

H.R. 4690 provides \$52.3 million for departmental administration, including \$21 million for the Office of the Inspector General. The total amount is \$1 million more than FY 2000 funding and \$21.7 million less than the president's request.

### **International Trade Administration (ITA)**

H.R. 4690 provides a total of \$318.4 million for ITA (\$10 million more than last year but \$33.7 million less below the president's request). Established in January 1980, the ITA is charged with promoting and strengthening the U.S.'s international trade and investment position. It carries out various trade development, trade promotion, and import administration programs, and assists the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative in formulating U.S. foreign trade and economic policies.

<b>Title II -- Department of Commerce and Related Agencies, FY 2001</b>					
<b>Appropriation Account</b>	<b>FY 2000 Level</b>	<b>President's Request</b>	<b>FY 2001 Proposal</b>	<b>% Change from Last Year</b>	<b>% Change from Request</b>
	(in millions)		(in millions)		
<b>Related Agencies</b>					
U.S. Trade Representative	\$25.6	\$29.6	\$26.4	+3.1%	-10.7%
International Trade Commission	\$44.5	\$49.1	\$47.0	+5.6%	-4.3%
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$70.1</b>	<b>\$78.7</b>	<b>\$73.4</b>		
<b>Department of Commerce</b>					
International Trade Administration	\$308.5	\$352.1	\$318.4	+3.2%	-9.6%
Export Administration	\$54.0	\$71.6	\$53.8	-0.4%	-24.8%
Economic Dev't Administration	\$388.4	\$436.9	\$388.4	-0.0%	-11.1%
Minority Business Devel. Agency	\$27.3	\$28.2	\$27.3	+0.0%	-3.0%
Bureau of the Census	\$4,758.6	\$719.2	\$670.9	-85.9%	-6.7%
Economic and Statistical Analysis	\$49.5	\$54.7	\$49.5	+0.0%	-9.5%
National Telecommunications and Information Admin.	\$53.0	\$423.0	\$57.5	+8.5%	-86.4%
Patent and Trademark Office	\$85.0	\$254.9	\$254.9	—	—
Technology Administration	\$8.0	\$8.7	\$7.9	-0.3%	-8.8%
National Institute of Standards and Technology	\$639.0	\$713.0	\$422.9	-33.8%	-40.7%
NOAA	\$2,343.7	\$9,178.7	\$2,231.0	-4.8%	-75.7%
Departmental Management	\$51.5	\$74.1	\$52.4	+1.7%	-29.3%
Fisheries Promotional Fund	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,649.3</b>	<b>\$12,060.2</b>	<b>\$4,280.0</b>	<b>-50.5%</b>	<b>-64.5%</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$8,719.4</b>	<b>\$12,138.9</b>	<b>\$4,353.4</b>	<b>-50.1%</b>	<b>-64.1%</b>
<i>Source: House Appropriations Committee</i>					

## Export Administration

The bill provides \$53.8 million for operation and administration expenses of the Export Administration (\$205,000 less than FY 2000 and \$17.7 million less than the president's request). The Bureau of Export Administration was established in 1987 to deal solely with U.S. export control policy. It maintains export controls for reasons of national security, foreign policy, non-proliferation, and short sup-

ply. It also (1) carries out policies and programs to ensure a strong U.S. defense-industrial base and (2) enforces laws prohibiting U.S. companies from complying with unsanctioned foreign boycotts against friendly countries.

### **Economic Development Administration (EDA)**

The measure appropriates \$388.4 million for EDA programs, comparable to last year and \$49 million less than the president's request. EDA promotes long-term recovery of economically distressed areas by helping local governments stimulate job creation and commercial and industrial growth by providing public works and technical assistance grants.

### **Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)**

H.R. 4690 appropriates \$27 million for MBDA, the same as FY 2000 and \$842,000 less than the president's request. The MBDA (formerly known as the Office of Minority Business Enterprise) was created in 1979 with its primary focus being to foster, expand, and help maintain business enterprises for people of color.

### **Economic and Statistical Analysis**

The bill provides \$49.5 million (the same as last year and \$5.2 million less than the president's request) for economic and statistical analysis programs of the Department of Commerce, including the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the under secretary for economic affairs.

The ESA is the economic and statistical arm of the Commerce Department. It develops policy options, provides guidance on economic and demographic trends, and collects a major portion of government statistics for use by entrepreneurs, exporters, and members of the business community.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis, formerly the Office of Business Economics, was established in 1953. Its stated goal is to analyze the U.S. economy through (1) preparing, developing, and interpreting national income and product accounts (summarized by the gross domestic product); (2) wealth accounts, which show business and other components of national wealth; (3) input-output accounts, which trace interrelationships among industrial markets; (4) personal income and related economic series (by geographic area); (5) U.S. balance of payments accounts and associated foreign investment accounts; and (6) measures of environmental protection.

### **Bureau of the Census**

For FY 2001, the bill provides a total of \$670.9 million (\$4 billion less than last year and \$48.3 million less than the president's request) The Census Bureau conducts statistical studies measuring the nation's economy and demographic characteristics of the U.S. population. Its programs are intended to provide a broad base of economic, demographic, and social information for use in decision-making by governments, private organizations, and individuals.

### **National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)**

H.R. 4690 provides a total of \$57.5 million for NTIA (\$4.5 million more than FY 2000 and \$365.5 million below the president's request, if requests for advanced appropriations are not counted). NTIA

manages federal use of the electromagnetic spectrum, conducts technology research in partnership with business and other federal agencies, and helps open foreign telecommunications markets to U.S. firms.

### **Patent and Trademark Office (PTO)**

The bill provides a total of \$904.9 million for the PTO, \$33 million more than last year and \$133 million less than the president's request. Funding is derived exclusively from current and prior year fee funding and carryover of fees collected from previous fiscal years. The PTO grants patents, registers trademarks, and reviews patent and trademark applications against statutory criteria. In addition, it collects, publishes, and disseminates technological information disclosed in patents. The PTO also participates in worldwide trade agreements dealing with intellectual property and makes recommendations for patent law reform.

### **Science and Technology**

#### **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)**

H.R. 4690 provides \$422.9 million for NIST (\$216 million less than last year and \$290 million less than the president's request). Since 1901, NIST has served as the nation's science and engineering laboratory for measurement technology and standards research. Enactment of the 1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act (*P.L. 100-418*) expanded the institute's responsibilities to include assisting U.S. companies in adopting new technologies to increase their international competitiveness. NIST comes under the department's Technology Administration, which is charged with creating a legal and regulatory environment that allows innovation and eliminates barriers to private R&D investment.

#### **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**

The measure provides \$1.6 billion for NOAA, (\$113 million less than FY 2000 and \$532.2 million less than the president's request, if advanced appropriations are not counted). NOAA predicts and describes changes in the earth's environment, manages ocean and coastal resources, and promotes global stewardship of the oceans and atmosphere.

### **Related Agencies**

#### **International Trade Commission (ITC)**

H.R. 4690 provides \$47 million for the ITC (the same level as available in FY 2000 and \$2.1 million less than the president requested), which is an independent, quasi-judicial agency established by Congress to conduct trade-related investigations, advise Congress and the president on the formation of trade policy, and provide assistance to small businesses seeking remedies and benefits under trade laws.

**Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR).** H.R. 4690 provides \$26.4 million for the USTR, \$798,000 more than last year and \$3.2 million less than the president's request. USTR is responsible for developing and coordinating U.S. international trade, commodity and direct investment policy, and leading or directing negotiations with other countries on such matters.

### ***Title III — The Judiciary***

H.R. 4690 provides a total of \$4.4 billion for the federal judiciary—\$248 million more than last year, and \$214 million less than the president’s request. The judicial branch’s budget is traditionally accorded statutory protection from presidential alteration. It consists of two primary components. Funding for the Supreme Court covers the Court’s salary and operational expenses as well as expenditures for the care of its building and grounds. Traditionally, in a practice dating back to the 1920s, one or more of the Court’s justices appears before either a House or Senate appropriations subcommittee to address the budget requirements of the Court for the upcoming fiscal year. Although at the apex of the federal judicial system, the Supreme Court accounts for only a very small share of the system’s overall funding.

<b>Title III--The Judiciary, FY 2001</b>					
<b>Appropriation Account</b>	<b>FY 2000 Level</b>	<b>President's Request</b>	<b>FY 2001 Proposal</b>	<b>% Change from Last Year</b>	<b>% Change from Request</b>
	<i>(in millions)</i>		<i>(in millions)</i>		
Supreme Court	\$43.5	\$45.3	\$44.3	+1.9%	-2.1%
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	\$16.8	\$19.5	\$17.8	+6.2%	-8.6%
U.S. Court of Int'l Trade	\$12.0	\$12.5	\$12.3	+2.9%	-1.7%
Courts of Appeals, District Courts & Other Services	\$3,756.2	\$4,217.8	\$4,010.8	+6.8%	-4.9%
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	\$55.0	\$61.2	\$58.3	+6.1%	-4.7%
Federal Judicial Center	\$18.0	\$19.3	\$18.8	+4.3%	-2.9%
Judicial Retirement Funds	\$39.7	\$35.7	\$35.7	-10.1%	+0.0%
U.S. Sentencing Commission	\$8.5	\$10.6	\$9.6	+13.1%	-9.3%
General Provisions	\$9.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	+0.0%	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$3,959.3</b>	<b>\$4,422.0</b>	<b>\$4,207.7</b>	<b>+6.3%</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>
<i>Source: House Appropriations Committee</i>					

The rest of the Judiciary appropriation provides funding for the “lower” federal courts and for related judicial services. Most of this funding pays for the salaries and expenses of the U.S. Court of Appeals and District Courts, which covers not only the salaries of circuit and district judges (including judges of the territorial courts of the United States), but also those of retired justices and judges, judges of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, bankruptcy judges, magistrate judges, and all other officers and employees of the federal Judiciary not specifically provided for by other accounts. Other accounts for the lower courts include Defender Services (for compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to represent criminal defendants), juror fees, the U.S. Court of International Trade, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the Federal Judicial Center (charged with furthering the development of improved judicial administration), and the U.S. Sentencing Commission (an independent commission in the judicial branch which establishes sentencing policies and practices for the courts).

The Judiciary budget does not appropriate funds for three “special courts”: the U.S. Court of Military Appeals (funded in the Department of Defense appropriations bill), the U.S. Tax Court (funded in the

Treasury/Postal Service appropriations bill), and the U.S. Court of Veterans Appeals (funded in the Department of Veteran Affairs and Housing and Urban Development appropriations bill).

### **U.S. Supreme Court**

The bill provides \$44.3 million for the Court, \$818,000 more than last year and \$963,000 less than the president requested. Funds appropriated through this bill cover (1) the salaries and expenses of Justices, their support personnel, and the costs of operating the Court, and (2) personnel and other service costs related to the care of the Court building and grounds. The Supreme Court of the United States was created in accordance with the U.S. Constitution and by the authority of the 1789 Judiciary Act. It was organized in February 1790.

### **U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit**

H.R. 4690 provides \$17.8 million—\$1 million more than current year appropriations and \$1.69 million less than the president's request—for salaries and expenses. The committee recommendation maintains current levels of operation with no new staff. The court was established under Article III of the Constitution, pursuant to the Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1982, as a successor to the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and the Court of Claims. The jurisdiction of the court is nationwide and includes appeals from district and territorial courts in patent, trademark, copyright, and internal revenue cases; appeals from final decisions of the U.S. Claims Court and U.S. Court of International Trade; and review of administrative rulings by the Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. International Trade Commission, and the Commerce Department. The court consists of 12 circuit judges and sits principally in Washington, D.C., although it may hold court wherever a court of appeals sits. Like the other courts of appeal, it has a clerk, staff attorneys, technical assistants, a librarian, and support staff.

### **U.S. Court of International Trade**

The bill appropriates \$12.3 million for the court, \$342,000 more than last year's funding and \$207,000 below the president's request. This court, which has all the powers of a district court, has jurisdiction over any civil action against the United States arising from federal laws governing import transactions. The court is composed of a chief judge and eight additional judges and is located principally in New York City; however, it may hear and determine cases arising at any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States.

### **Appeals Courts, District Courts, and Judicial Services**

The bill appropriates a total of \$3.6 billion, \$214 million more than last year and \$170 million less than the president's request. This account provides for the salaries and benefits of judges and supporting personnel, and all operating expenses of the United States Appeals Courts, district courts, bankruptcy courts, and claims courts. The appropriation also covers the fees of jurors and commissioners, the costs of court security, and the expenses of the Federal Public Defender and Community Defender organizations.

### **Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts**

The bill provides \$58.3 million to cover salaries and expenses of the office (\$3.3 million more than FY

2000 funding and \$2.9 million less than the president requested). The office, which was created by Congress in 1939, is charged with the nonjudicial, administrative business of the U.S. courts, including setting salaries, regulating travel of judicial personnel, overseeing the probation and bankruptcy systems, and disbursing and auditing funds appropriated for the federal judiciary.

### **Federal Judicial Center**

H.R. 4690 provides \$18.8 million—\$777,000 more than last year and \$560,000 million less than the president's request—for salaries and expenses for the center. The center was created by Congress in 1967 as the judicial branch's agency for policy research, systems development, and continuing education. In the past, Congress has directed the center to study the operation of U.S. courts, stimulate and coordinate such research by other public and private agencies, and conduct education and training programs for judges and support personnel of the judicial branch.

### **Judicial Retirement Funds**

The bill provides \$35.7 million—\$4 million less than in FY 2000 and the same as the president's request—for the Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund and the Claims Court Judges' Retirement Fund, which make annuity payments to retired bankruptcy, magistrate, and Claims Court judges as well as spouses and dependent children of deceased judicial officers.

### **U.S. Sentencing Commission**

H.R. 4690 provides \$9.6 million for the commission, a \$1.1 million increase from last year and a \$985,000 decrease from the president's request. Established under the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 (*P.L. 98-473*), the commission establishes, reviews, and revises sentencing guidelines, policies, and practices for the federal criminal justice system. It is also charged with monitoring the operation of sentencing guidelines, maintaining a comprehensive database to analyze the application of guidelines, and reporting necessary changes to Congress.

## ***Title IV — Department of State and Related Agency***

The bill provides a total of \$6.4 billion for the Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors. Amounts for these programs are \$253 million higher than levels appropriated in FY 2000 but \$405 million below the president's request, if advanced appropriations requests are not counted.

### **Administration of Foreign Affairs**

H.R. 4690 provides \$4.7 billion for the administration of foreign affairs, \$611.8 million more than last year and \$56 million less than the president's request, if advanced appropriations are not counted. The account funds (1) the formulation and execution of U.S. foreign policy, including the conduct of diplomatic and consular relations with foreign countries and international organizations, and the overseas costs at U.S. embassies and consulates; (2) the Office of the Inspector General; (3) reimbursements to Foreign Service Officers for official expenditures; (4) protection services (e.g., guards, escorts, and motorcades) provided by the U.S. to foreign diplomats and their families; (5) maintenance and security for buildings abroad; (6) unforeseen emergencies that arise in the Diplomatic and Consular Service;



and (7) payments to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

## International Organizations and Conferences

H.R. 4690 provides \$1.4 billion for this account, \$357.6 million less than last year and \$306 million less than the president's request. Funds appropriated for international organization contributions are used to pay for (1) U.S. membership in international organizations such as the United Nations and its affiliated agencies, the Organization of American States (OAS), and NATO; and (2) U.S. contributions to UN peacekeeping activities. For contributions to international organizations, the bill provides \$880.5 million, the same amount as is available in the current year.

<b>Title IV--Department of State and Related Agencies, FY 2001</b>					
Appropriation Account	FY 2000 Level	President's Request	FY 2001 Proposal	% Change from Last Year	% Change from Request
	(in millions)		(in millions)		
<b>Department of State</b>					
Administration of Foreign Affairs	\$4,043.1	\$8,061.2	\$4,654.9	+15.1%	-42.3%
Int'l Organizations & Conference	\$1,736.2	\$1,684.7	\$1,378.6	-20.6%	-18.2%
International Commissions	\$46.8	\$62.2	\$46.6	-0.4%	-25.1%
Other Programs	\$54.3	\$57.1	\$40.0	-26.4%	-30.0%
<b>Subtotal, State</b>	<b>\$5,880.3</b>	<b>\$9,865.3</b>	<b>\$6,120.0</b>	<b>+4.1%</b>	<b>-38.0%</b>
<b>Related Agencies</b>					
Broadcasting Board of Gov.	\$421.8	\$448.3	\$438.1	+3.9%	+0.0%
<b>Subtotal, Related</b>	<b>\$421.8</b>	<b>\$448.3</b>	<b>\$438.1</b>	<b>+3.9%</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$6,302.1</b>	<b>\$10,313.5</b>	<b>\$6,558.1</b>	<b>+4.1%</b>	<b>-36.4%</b>

Source: House Appropriations Committee

## International Commissions

The bill appropriates \$46.6 million, the same amount as last year and \$15.6 million less than the president's request. Funds appropriated for this account pay for U.S. involvement in a variety of international commissions such as the International Boundary and Water Commission with Mexico and the International Fisheries Commission.

## State Department Related Agencies

### Asia Foundation

H.R. 4690 provides \$8.2 million to the Asia Foundation. This funding is the same amount provided in FY 2000 and \$1.8 million less than the president's request. The Asia Foundation is a private, nonprofit institution, the purpose of which is to stimulate Asian democratic development and assist the peoples of Asian countries to shape their own destinies.

## Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (*P.L. 101-454*) authorized a permanent endowment for this program to increase educational opportunities for young leaders in preparation for their professional careers and to advance peace through international understanding. The law established a trust fund in the U.S. Treasury for these purposes. A total of \$7.5 million has been provided to establish the endowment, from which appropriated interest and earnings go to fund student grants through the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship, Inc. H.R. 4690 provides an appropriation of interest and earnings on money in the program's trust fund, estimated at \$500,000, for FY 2001.

### **National Endowment for Democracy (NED)**

The measure provides \$31 million for the NED, the same amount as in FY 2000 and \$1.1 million less than the president's request. The endowment makes grants to democracy-promoting organizations worldwide. It is funded almost entirely with federal funds.

### **East-West and North-South Centers**

The measure discontinues funding for both centers. President Clinton requested \$12.5 million to keep the East-West Center open and operating, and requested \$1.8 million for the North-South Center. In recent years, both centers have been funded by private donations and public grant money. In addition, both centers are private, non-governmental operations, with the North-South Center being affiliated with a university. Because of this, the committee feels that each center will be able to raise adequate funds to sustain their activities independent or direct congressional appropriations.

### **Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG)**

**International Broadcasting Operations.** The bill provides \$419.8 million for this account, \$14.7 million less than the president's request. The amount is \$31.4 million more than last year's funding for international broadcasting operations, an increase necessary to allow the BBG to function as an independent agency. The program funds (1) Voice of America, a worldwide radio broadcasting initiative, (2) Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, (3) Radio Free Asia, and (4) broadcasting to Cuba. In addition, the measure includes \$18.4 million for improving and maintaining broadcasting facilities and satellites, and modernizing other equipment and infrastructure.

## ***Title V — Related Agencies***

H.R. 4690 also provides a total of \$1.9 billion for 14 federal agencies and commissions, including the Maritime Administration, the Small Business Administration, the Federal Communications Commission and the Legal Services Corporation, \$121 million less than last year and \$500 million less than the president's request.

### **Maritime Administration**

The bill provides \$197.9 million, \$19.8 million more than last year and \$12.8 million more than the president's request. The Maritime Administration administers and maintains a U.S.-flag merchant fleet for the national security needs of the U.S. It also operates the Merchant Marine Academy in New York, and administers the Title XI Guaranteed Loan program to support U.S. shipbuilding. The bill

includes \$13 million for facilities maintenance and improvement at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

### Small Business Administration (SBA)

The bill provides \$856.2 million for the SBA, \$9.2 million more than last year and \$201.6 million less than the president's request. Created by the Small Business Act of 1953, SBA is an independent federal agency charged with aiding, counseling, assisting, and protecting the interests of small businesses in order to preserve free competitive enterprise and ensure that a fair portion of government contracts and purchases are made with and from small businesses. The agency also provides financial assistance, management counseling, and training to small businesses.

Title V--Related Agencies, FY 2001					
Appropriation Account	FY 2000 Level	President's Request	FY 2001 Proposal	% Change From Last Year	% Change from Request
	(in millions)				
Maritime Administration	\$178.1	\$185.1	\$197.9	+11.1%	+6.9%
Census Monitoring Board	\$0.0	\$4.0	\$0.0	+0.0%	-100.0%
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad	\$0.5	\$0.4	\$0.4	-20.4%	+0.0%
Legal Services Corporation	\$305.0	\$340.0	\$141.0	-53.8%	-58.5%
Marine Mammal Commission	\$1.3	\$1.4	\$1.7	+33.9%	+21.4%
Small Business Administration	\$847.0	\$1,057.8	\$856.2	+1.1%	-19.1%
Commission on Civil Rights	\$8.9	\$11.0	\$8.9	-0.4%	-19.4%
Equal Employment Op. Comm.	\$282.0	\$322.0	\$290.9	+3.2%	-9.6%
Federal Communications Comm.	\$24.2	\$37.0	\$7.8	-68.0%	-79.0%
Federal Maritime Commission	\$14.2	\$16.2	\$14.1	-0.4%	-13.1%
Federal Trade Commission	\$125.0	\$164.0	\$134.8	+7.8%	+0.0%
Securities & Exchange Comm.	\$367.8	\$422.8	\$392.6	+6.7%	-7.1%
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe	\$1.2	\$1.4	\$1.2	+0.0%	-13.7%
State Justice Institute	\$6.9	\$15.0	\$4.5	-34.3%	-70.0%
United States Commission on International Religious Freedom	\$0.0	\$3.0	\$0.0		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$2,038.4</b>	<b>\$2,581.2</b>	<b>\$2,052.0</b>	<b>+0.7%</b>	<b>-20.5%</b>
<i>Source: House Appropriations Committee</i>					

### Legal Services Corporation (LSC)

The bill provides \$141 million for the corporation, \$164 million less than FY 2000 and \$199 million less than the president requested. The LSC is an independent, not-for-profit organization that provides grants to nonprofit organizations which give free civil legal assistance to the poor. It was established in 1974 by the Legal Services Corporation Act (*P.L. 93-355*). Another 120,000 outside lawyers provide *pro bono* assistance on various cases. Local boards made up of members of the local bar determine which cases to accept.

Funding has varied significantly in recent years. The Reagan Administration targeted the program for cuts in the early 1980s, but the program was later restored to its Carter-era level. Prior to FY 1996, Congress, at the request of the Clinton Administration, had steadily increased funding to LSC. At its highest level, LSC received \$415 million in annual appropriations. Although LSC has lacked a formal authorization since FY 1980, it has continued to receive funding through the annual appropriations process. The House passed an authorization bill (H.R. 2039) in the 102nd Congress, but the Senate did not act on it prior to adjournment.

## **Other Agencies**

**Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.** The commission was established in 1976 to monitor compliance with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, particularly in regard to human rights provisions. It receives \$1.2 million for FY 2001, the same as last year and \$188,000 less than the president's request.

**Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad.** The appropriation for this account funds the salaries and expenses of the commission, which strives to encourage the preservation of cemeteries, monuments, and historic buildings associated with the foreign heritage of the United States. H.R. 4690 provides \$390,000 for the commission, \$100,000 less than last year and equal to the president's request.

**Commission on Civil Rights.** The bill provides \$8.9 million for the commission, the same amount as in the current year and \$2.1 million less than the president requested. The Commission on Civil Rights was first created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and reauthorized by the United States Commission on Civil Rights Act of 1983. The commission evaluates federal laws and the effectiveness of government equal opportunity programs. It also serves as a national clearinghouse for civil rights information.

**Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).** The measure provides \$290.9 million for the EEOC, \$10 million more than FY 2000 funding and \$31 million less than the president's request. The EEOC was created by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and became operational on July 2, 1965. Title VII has since been amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 and the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978. The purpose of the EEOC is to eliminate workplace discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, and age. The coverage extends to hiring, firing, salary, training, and promotion policies, as well as all other terms and conditions of employment.

**Federal Communications Commission (FCC).** H.R. 4690 appropriates \$207.9 million for the FCC, \$2 million less than last year and \$29 million less than the president's request. However, \$200 million of this appropriation will be offset by user fees collected this year, resulting in a net appropriation of only \$7.8 million. The FCC was created by the Communications Act of 1934 to regulate interstate and foreign communications by radio, television, wire, and cable. It is responsible for (1) developing and operating broadcast services and (2) providing efficient nation- and world-wide telephone and telegraph services at reasonable rates.

**Federal Maritime Commission.** The bill provides \$14 million for the commission, the same amount as in the current year and \$2.1 million less than the president's request. The Federal Maritime Com-

mission was established in 1961 as an independent agency and (1) regulates the waterborne, foreign, and domestic offshore commerce of the U.S., (2) assures that U.S. international trade is open to all nations on fair and equitable terms, and (3) protects against unauthorized activity in the waterborne commerce of the U.S.

**Federal Trade Commission (FTC).** H.R. 4690 appropriates \$134.8 million for the FTC, \$9.8 million more than the FY 2000 funding level and \$29.8 million less than the president's request. The appropriation will be offset by \$13.7 million in carryover user fee revenue from FY 2000, and \$121 million in fees for the current year. The FTC was organized as an independent administrative agency in 1914 pursuant to the Federal Trade Commission Act. The commission's main objective is to keep competition free and fair in the American economic system.

**Marine Mammal Commission.** The bill appropriates \$1.7 million—\$430,000 more than last year and \$300,000 more than the president's request—for the commission. The commission was established to (1) develop and implement programs to protect endangered and threatened marine species, (2) compile and evaluate data needed to make reliable determinations, (3) develop state management strategies, and (4) improve methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing marine data.

**Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).** The FY 2001 appropriation for SEC is \$392.6 million, \$24.8 million more than last year and \$30 million less than the president's request. The SEC was created by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The commission serves as an advisor to U.S. district courts on cases dealing with the reorganization of debtor corporations in which there is a public interest. The commission is vested with quasi-judicial functions. Persons aggrieved by its decisions have a right of review by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

**State Justice Institute (SJI).** The bill provides \$4.5 million in FY 2001, \$2.3 million less than last year; \$10.5 million was requested for this account. The institute was created by the 1984 State Justice Institute Act as a private, nonprofit corporation to further the development and improvement of judicial administration in state courts. To accomplish this goal, the institute is authorized to provide funds (through grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts) to state courts and organizations. The committee notes that other assistance to state courts is provided under Office of Justice programs, within the Department of Justice.

### **Costs/Committee Action:**

CBO estimates that the budget authority under the First Concurrent Resolution would be \$34.9 billion in discretionary spending for FY 2001 and \$546 billion in mandatory spending. Projected outlays are \$35.9 billion in discretionary and \$557 million in mandatory spending (excluding outlays from prior-year budget authority and from H.R. 3908, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for FY 2000). Financial assistance to State and local governments for FY 2001 is \$3.6 billion in budget authority and \$558 million in outlays.

The Appropriations Committee reported the bill by voice vote on June 14, 2000.



*Eric Hultman, 226-2304*